

# LABOR CLARION

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No. 14

## President Roosevelt Explains Work Relief In Address by Radio

Pledging the country to an unstinting effort in the \$4,000,000,000 "national crusade to destroy enforced idleness," President Roosevelt addressed the nation on Sunday last in one of his radio "fire-side chats," outlining plans and objectives of his unemployment relief program.

Stating that discrimination, whether sectional or political, will be outlawed in allotting the huge work-relief fund, Mr. Roosevelt struck a cheerful note when he declared that "never since my inauguration, in March, 1933, have I felt so unmistakably the atmosphere of recovery."

He closed with the statement that "the faith of our people in our ability to master our destiny is receiving its just reward, and for that we can be thankful to the God who watches over America."

In outlining his legislative program, Roosevelt said failure to mention any specific measures should not be interpreted as "lack of interest in or disapproval of many other important proposals that are pending."

### Remedial Measures Necessary

In putting economic security at the top of the list he said that while many million more persons were employed in private industry now than two years ago, experience had taught that certain remedial measures were necessary.

"These measures are of two kinds," he said. "The first is to make provisions intended to relieve, to minimize and to prevent future unemployment; the second is to establish the practical means to help those who are unemployed in this present emergency." Of N.R.A. the President said:

"No reasonable person wants to abandon our present gains. We must continue to protect children, to enforce minimum wages, to safeguard, define and enforce collective bargaining, and, while retaining fair competition, to eliminate so far as humanly possible the kinds of unfair practices by selfish minorities which unfortunately did more than anything else to bring about the recent collapse of industries."

### As to Holding Companies

He made an especially strong demand for enactment of utilities holding company legislation.

"I consider this legislation a positive recovery measure," Mr. Roosevelt said. "Power production in this country is virtually back to the 1929 peak. The operating companies in the gas and electric field are by and large in good condition.

"But under holding company domination the utility industry has long been hopelessly at war within itself and with public sentiment."

Several bills were covered in the transportation proposals he called for. One was regulation of bus and truck transportation. Another would do away with the present indirect shipping subsidy and put the merchant marine on a different, di-

rectly subsidized basis. A third deals with air transport.

### Efficient and Clean Program

He summoned all citizens to keep a watchful eye that the work program should be "the most efficient and cleanest example of public enterprise the world has ever seen," and laid down a six-pronged diagram of principles to govern the spending in his work program.

The principles that he laid down to govern the allotment of money from the four billion dollar fund were:

"The projects should be useful; projects shall be of a nature that a considerable proportion of the money spent will go into wages for labor; projects which promise ultimate return to the federal treasury of a considerable proportion of the costs will be sought; funds allotted for each project should be actually and quickly spent and not held over until later years; in all cases projects must be of a character to give employment to those on relief rolls; projects must be allocated to localities or relief areas in relation to the number of workers on relief rolls in those areas."

### Vigilance Will Prevent Chiseling

"We are losing no time in getting the government's vast work-relief program under way and we have every reason to believe that it should be in full swing by autumn," said the President.

The most effective means of preventing chiseling in this work-relief program will be the eternal vigilance of the American people themselves, he declared.

## COLT ARMS COMPANY PENALIZED

Charging that the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford, Conn., had been found guilty of violating Section 7-a of the Recovery Act, the National Industrial Recovery Board announced that the "blue eagle" had been withdrawn from the firm and notified government departments that they may cancel contracts with the company.

## Two Men Arrested in Advertising Fraud

The arrest of John Stevens, said to be a former convict, and Daniel T. Burnham, on Tuesday last, promises to solve the mystery of the perpetrators of a fraud which has disturbed the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council and many business men for several weeks.

As stated in last week's Labor Clarion, by means of a fictitious letter of authorization on a letterhead of the Labor Council, merchants and business organizations were solicited for advertising for a publication to be issued in connection with a supposed labor convention in San Francisco. According to the police, checks made payable to the Labor Council were cashed by means of forged indorsements.

Many business men complained of being victimized, and the two men were trapped in a local store. The police raided a California street office which the two had rented and discovered evidence of the fraud. Stevens, the police report, endeavored to burn a pile of checks, and Burnham attempted to jump out of the window.

## Murder Charge Filed In Killing of Picket In Stockton Strike

Ray Morescey, 32, a strike picket, was shot and killed in front of one of the warehouses involved in the waterfront labor dispute at Stockton on Saturday last.

Charles Gray, 25, son of the owner of the Gray Trucking Company, which was hauling freight from the warehouse, fired the fatal shot, police said. He was taken into custody for questioning and later charged with murder.

Gray, who was accompanied by his father, J. R. Gray, declared he fired in self-defense when Morescey and other strike pickets attempted to prevent him from taking away a load of freight.

### Self-Defense Plea Discredited

Other pickets at the warehouse, owned by the Schuler-O'Connell Grain Company, declared, however, that Morescey had only sought by argument to dissuade Gray from moving the load.

Police said Gray had been issued a permit to carry a gun by the sheriff's office after the strike was called. Two other employees of the Gray concern, who had no permits and who were not involved in Saturday night's affair, were disarmed.

The Warehousemen's Union posted a guard of honor at the waterfront street corner spot where Morescey, vice-president of the union, was shot down.

Hundreds of persons paraded from the funeral parlor where Morescey's body lay to the memorial spot, and between 6000 and 7000 men, representing every labor union in the city, attended the funeral Wednesday.

### Gray Held for Murder

Gray was held in jail on a murder booking. He admitted the fatal shot.

Gray's story that Morescey grabbed his arm was corroborated by one of his companions, but other witnesses placed the slain man at varying distances from the car when the shot was fired.

All agreed none of the three union men were armed, and the two with Morescey said they went over merely to talk to those in the car and attempt to dissuade them from hauling grain.

San Francisco longshoremen voted down a proposed three-hour May Day strike on the waterfront to permit a local delegation to attend a Stockton demonstration at the funeral of Morescey.

## THE DESPICABLE TALMADGE

Deep regret at what was termed the "unwarranted and contemptible action" of Governor Eugene Talmadge in his reference to President Roosevelt's "unfortunate personal affliction" was expressed by the Georgia Federation of Labor in convention at Augusta, which adopted a resolution directed at Talmadge. The resolution stated: "We desire to say to Governor Talmadge that President Roosevelt's acts as President have clearly demonstrated that his heart and head are in no way afflicted, and that we cannot say the same of the present governor of Georgia."



## Asiatics' Domination Of American Shipping Is Feared by Sailors

The belief that opposition to the King bill for the deportation of alien seamen is largely animated by the desire to supplant native American seamen by Asiatics in the American merchant marine was expressed by Patrick O'Brien, vice-president of the International Seamen's Union of America, in the hearings on the measure held by the Senate Immigration Committee.

The King bill provides that all vessels entering ports of the United States the majority of whose crews have been engaged in foreign ports shall when leaving the United States carry crews at least equal in numbers to those brought in. It also tightens up the government immigration inspection, which determines whether or not the aliens are bona fide seamen.

"This is not only an immigration question," O'Brien said. "It is an economic one as well. The seamen are striving and have been striving to give the American shipowner an equal break with the others by equalizing the wage costs of operating a vessel. We have been prevented from doing that by foreign shipowners and some of the government departments here.

"We have no coolies to man the ships of the United States unless we take the ships to China and sign the crews on there. Perhaps that is the idea back of the opposition.

"If it is, then those that oppose this bill in order to create a condition such as I have mentioned forget that their actions may very well spell not

only doing away with the American personnel on board of the American ships, but might very well be considered as the entering wedge in the domination by the yellow race over the white.

"This question covers a great deal of ground. We seamen have seen the possibilities of the destruction of the white race and are endeavoring to do all that we can to prevent that taking place. This bill will help.

"We seamen have said on many occasions, and we are now repeating it, that those who handle the ships eventually own them, and when that time comes—and come it will if we allow the white seamen to be driven from the sea—then the white race will find itself dependent upon the yellow races, and subjection of the white race by the yellow race will become a fact instead of a theory.

"For years we have sought legislation on this question. We have been frustrated first by one group, then by another. All of our attempts have only gotten us as far as the Senate on two occasions and the House on one occasion passing the bill.

"We are now asking you to pass this legislation as we believe it is not only essential for the white seamen but it is necessary for the well-being of this country and for the white race."

### UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE

J. J. Nathan, representing the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, of which Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation, is president, is in the city this week. He is making preparations to open offices in San Francisco and will establish an agency for his company. It is the intention of the company to make a bid for business in this city and state. Heretofore the field has not been covered.

## Wagner Bill Reported

The long disputed Wagner labor relations bill was approved Monday last by the Senate Labor Committee with but one strengthening amendment.

The committee agreed to report the bill to the Senate as soon as Chairman Walsh could have it printed and write the report.

The amendment which the committee added would make it an unfair labor practice for employers to refuse to bargain with representatives of employees chosen under the method set up in the bill.

Members of the committee said the decision to report the bill was virtually unanimous, though not all members were present.

## Hours Are Lengthened Despite Unemployment

A strong indictment of industrial employers for imposing an increasingly long work-week on millions of employees when millions of others are jobless and being supported by the government, together with their dependents, is contained in a report of the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor on wages and hours in the manufacturing industries in January, 1935, compared with January, 1934.

### Average Thirty-five-Hour Week

The figures, which are based on reports made to the bureau by 20,536 factories this year and 11,820 last year, cover 3,127,990 employees. They show that the employees worked an average of thirty-five hours a week during the year and an average of 33½ last year—an average increase of an hour and a half in the length of the work-week.

But the bureau's revelation of the long work-week which employers imposed upon workers in various industries contains the most glaring indictment of this anti-social policy. The hours ran as high as forty-seven per week in the face of the fact that over 10,000,000 workers were pounding the pavements in every part of the United States looking for jobs which these same long-hour employers refused to give.

### Forty-seven Hours for Hotel Employees

Although the miners in the bituminous coal industry were employed an average of 27.5 hours a week, the other industries tell a different story.

Employees in the telephone and telegraph services and power and light industry had the thirty-eight-hour week imposed on them.

Those who dominate the laundry and dyeing and cleaning establishments worked their employees an average of forty hours a week.

The hotel owners topped the list and imposed an average forty-seven-hour week on their employees.

It is quite evident that if the hours of labor imposed by employers on the workers in these industries had been reduced to thirty per week there would have been a much smaller unemployed army.

It is quite equally apparent that the refusal of employers to reduce the length of the work-week makes it imperative for Congress promptly to enact into law the Black thirty-hour week bill.

### Small Wage Increases

When it comes to wages the bureau of labor statistics found that increases were relatively inconsequential. The 3,127,990 workers covered by the report were paid an average of \$20 a week this January and \$18 a week in January, 1934—an increase of only \$2.

Employers who dominate the durable goods industries were compelled to grant pay raises which varied from an infinitesimal 85 cents a week in brick manufacturing to \$4.50 a week in the automobile industry.

Employers who control the non-durable industries were compelled to grant pay raises varying from 65 cents a week in the cotton goods industries to \$5.10 in the tire and inner tube factories.

For the lengthened hours of work per week in typical industries the following average wages were paid: Bituminous coal miners, \$19.30; telephone and telegraph service employees, \$27.75; hotel employees, \$13.50; laundry workers, \$15; dyers and cleaners, \$17.50.

If you want to continue to live on a hand-to-mouth status, just keep buying on a non-union basis.

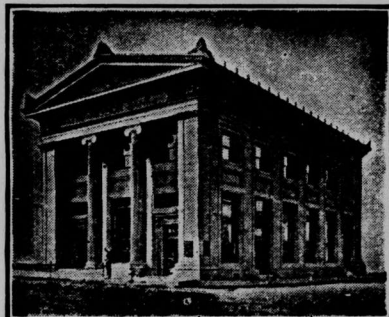
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## Wasting Human Lives With Relief Economy

"In our efforts to save relief costs, we are wasting human lives," the American Federation of Labor charges in its latest monthly survey of business. The survey strongly emphasizes dangers to health and morale arising out of present federal relief policies.

Discussing how families have fared on relief budgets, the survey says:

"In the city of New York, where relief budgets are at virtually the highest level in the country, a study by Mayor La Guardia shows significant facts: Twenty per cent of the children in relief families are undernourished; rent is very inadequate; nearly half the houses lacked the necessary sanitary facilities. Clothing allowance, which was reduced from \$11 to \$4 a month (per family), has not been enough for decency, handicapping those who seek jobs. In only one of fifty-one precincts was the food allowance adequate for health.

"If this is the situation where relief is most adequately administered, our relief population clearly is in serious danger. At the very least, 1,500,000 American children are being undernourished, permanently handicapped for life. A study by the Millbank Fund shows that where depression has seriously reduced living standards the rate of illness has increased 60 per cent."

The survey declares that pressure from business interests has influenced the whole relief policy, driving relief wages down until they permit only the barest subsistence.

"On the one hand, chambers of commerce, business and financial interests, with no real understanding of the human problem back of relief, have protested against large government expenditures. They measured the financial and ignored the human costs," the Federation says.

## Old Territorial Law Invoked To Hold Scores on Murder Charge

The unprecedented number of thirty-eight men, nine women and a 14-year-old girl are being held on charges of first degree murder in Santa Fe, N. M., following the fatal shooting of Sheriff M. R. Carmichael and two unemployed miners in the mining town of Gallup on April 4, according to the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

These deaths occurred after the court hearing in Gallup of three workers accused of forcibly restoring household goods to the dwelling from which Victor Compos, unemployed miner, had been evicted.

Officers taking the three unemployed workers out by the back door of the courthouse were met by an angry group of 300 unemployed miners. Deputy Sheriff D. W. Roberts is reported to have opened fire with his revolver. When the firing ceased two were found dead and six others, one of whom died later, wounded. Eye-witnesses

maintain that Sheriff Carmichael was shot in the cross-fire of his own deputies.

The murder charges are based on a statute enacted in territorial days, never before invoked, providing that all persons participating in "unlawful, riotous or tumultuous assembly" which results in the death of an officer attempting to disperse it "shall be held to answer" for the death of that officer.

Over 600 people, one out of every ten citizens of Gallup, have been arrested by 250 deputized ranch owners and American Legion men, in an intense campaign of terror against the unemployed miners of the region. Threats of violence by armed vigilantes have made it necessary to supply a guard of state motor police for the defense staff.

## Restoration of Pay Celebrated With Dance by Railroad Workers

The Jubilee Dance given by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees at Native Sons' Hall on Saturday last was a great success, being largely attended.

The event was in honor of the victory of the railroaders in securing the complete restoration of the wage cut of 10 per cent, the last installment going into effect April 1. Railroad statisticians have figured that \$160,000,000 a year has been added to the defeat of depression as increased payments to the railroad workers, and railroad men throughout the nation are jubilant over the triumph of their brotherhoods in securing the pay restoration.

Celebrations of a similar nature are being held by the organizations throughout the country.

## Committees Appointed to Conduct Fitting Memorial Day Exercises

The Citizens' Committee appointed by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi to arrange for the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, met in the Supervisors' Chambers at the City Hall April 25 and elected Mayor Angelo J. Rossi to head a list of four honorary chairmen, with Franck R. Havenner, chairman; Leonard S. Leavy, auditor; Colonel Delevan B. Bowley, vice-chairman; A. J. Cloud, vice-chairman, and Miss Lotus Coombs, secretary.

The program committee is headed by Colonel Henry G. Mathewson as chairman. Chairman Havenner was authorized to appoint vice-chairmen.

Following the selection of these committee heads a motion was carried by a unanimous rising vote to declare the meeting adjourned out of respect to the memory of General John C. Chapman, beloved comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, who for so many years in the past had delivered the "Gettysburg Address" at these annual Memorial Day civic exercises.

## Labor Board Members Support Wagner Bill

American Federation of Labor leaders from all parts of the country swarmed to the capitol at Washington this week to lobby for the enactment of the Federation's legislative program, topped by the Wagner labor disputes bill. This course of action was decided at Monday's Federation rally.

Francis Biddle, chairman of the Labor Relations Board, in a radio speech in Philadelphia, renewed his suggestion that the Recovery Act's collective bargaining guarantee be abolished as unenforceable if the Wagner labor disputes bill is not enacted.

Father Francis J. Haas, a member of N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board, told an Amalgamated Clothing Workers' meeting at Troy, N. Y., that "common sense and common fairness dictate the necessity" for enactment of the Wagner bill.

## Strike Settlement Announced By National Biscuit Company

Final settlement of the protracted strike of several thousand employees of the National Biscuit Company in New York and Philadelphia was announced this week by union officials and Roy E. Tomlinson, president of the company. Striking employees in both cities were to return to work last Monday morning.

Provisions of the agreement which ended the strike, a statement issued by the company said, call for a continuation of the wage rates in effect in the plants on January 8, the day work was discontinued.

Well, here's hoping we don't have to read all the Dionne quints say when they begin to talk.—Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin."

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## Property Versus Human Rights

A workingman was shot and killed at Stockton last Saturday while exercising his lawful rights as a citizen. True, he was a union man, and in all probability he was going counter to what the employers consider their property rights when he attempted to argue with a strike-breaker and induce him to join his fellows in protest against unjust working conditions, low wages and long hours of labor. And so in all likelihood the murderer will be freed upon the plea of self-defense.

Defense against what? Eye-witnesses declare that the victim of the murderous shot was several feet away from the murderer when the shot was fired that wiped out a life. It is uncontradicted that the union pickets were unarmed. The man with the pistol seems to have been in no danger of physical violence; and it is probable that he lost his head and in a panic used his gun instead of his wits, in the belief that the truck of which he was in charge was endangered.

The real murderer is the official who issued a permit to the strikebreaker to carry the gun. Men unused to firearms are apt to become panic-stricken when excited and to shoot without provocation. Remembering that in this case the gun-wielder was a strike-breaker, and presumably a man of low intelligence, the result might have been foreseen. A public official who countenances the use of firearms to protect property at the expense of human life is not fitted for such responsibility.

The fullest investigation of this unnecessary sacrifice of human life in the supposed defense of property should be demanded.

## Should Enact King Bill

The King bill, which has been pressed before Congress for several years, and which has been chivied around by timid legislators at the behest of shipowners, is again before Congress and a determined effort is being made for its enactment.

The splendid argument made before the Senate Immigration Committee by Patrick O'Brien of the International Seamen's Union of America is unanswerable, and Congress should consider it a patriotic duty to enact this necessary measure.

For years the big shipping interests on the Pacific Coast have made a joke of the laws relating to immigration by their violations of the provisions requiring return of alien seamen to their home ports. It is common knowledge that when Asiatics arrive at a Pacific port it is difficult to keep track of them, once they step ashore; and the result is a constant stream of coolie labor is poured into the United States. This, as O'Brien points out, constitutes a serious economic problem.

The patriotic fight of the Seamen's Union for an American merchant marine manned by American seamen should be rewarded by the passage of this important legislation.

## The Australian Method

It appears that in the Australian State of New South Wales they are afflicted with dishonest and incompetent lawyers, just as we in America are. But the Australian lawyers themselves are determined to do something about it.

The attorneys of New South Wales have agreed to submit to a voluntary tax to establish a fund out of which losses will be made good to clients of defaulting lawyers. This fund, to be known as the solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund, will be created by a tax of from \$15 to \$50 on each member of the profession in the state. When the total contributions reach \$500,000 the levies cease, as the fund, according to the estimates of its proponents, will then have reached a point at which it can carry itself.

In recent years defaults by lawyers acting as trustees for estates have been increasingly numerous, and the situation grew so acute that the standing of the profession was felt to be at stake. In addition, the pressure of competition of state-administered investing institutions with government backing of the investments forced the lawyers to realize that they must take drastic action. Consequently the State Bar Association declared for the establishment of a fidelity guarantee on the lines of a fund created in New Zealand some years ago, and which has attained results satisfactory to all concerned.

## The Mystery of Huey Long

Although numerous newspapers and magazines have sent nationally known writers to Louisiana to solve the secret of Senator Huey P. Long's hold on the people of that commonwealth, the great American public is as much in the dark as ever. So far these writers have done little to enlighten their readers as to either Huey's program (if any) or the method by which he became supreme dictator in a supposedly democratic state.

Huey himself has loudly proclaimed his "share-the-wealth" plan as the panacea by which all the ailments of the stricken economic system are to be cured; but he is surprisingly silent as to the details of this plan. In fact, he said at Des Moines last Saturday, to an audience estimated at 50,000: "You don't have to understand it. Shut your damned eyes and don't try."

But, whether they understood it or not, his audience liked his proposal to give every family a \$5000 homestead "and an annual income of \$2000 to \$2500," and it evoked "salvos of cheers." They apparently took without demur his statements that 50,000,000 people are starving in this country, and that the national debt is between \$262,000,000,000 and \$272,000,000,000.

The mystery of Huey may be solved when it is realized that crowds will eagerly listen to any demagogue who denounces his opponent in picturesque language. Rarely will they be interested in one "who comes to praise."

## The Facts About Lynching

Southern senators are threatening a filibuster to keep the anti-lynching bill from coming to a vote.

This measure, introduced by Senator Costigan of Colorado, with the co-operation of Senator Wagner of New York, is a thoughtful, carefully drawn bill designed to end one of the greatest disgraces of the republic. It provides for the collection of civil penalties from the communities where lynchings occur, and for criminal responsibility of local officials who do not combat such outrages. It gives federal courts jurisdiction in such matters.

Yet Senator George of Georgia vows that such a law would be "unconstitutional," and Senator Smith of South Carolina indulges in a tirade,

rather than an argument, against it. Georgia has had 459 lynchings since the year 1889. Seven of the mob victims were women and three were white men. Georgia holds the world's black medal for mob murder; and it is no accident that in the same state a striker has no rights that the governor feels bound to respect. South Carolina has not climbed so high on that bad eminence; she has lynched "only" 140 people in the period named, of whom three were women and three white men. But South Carolina saw the murder of five unarmed workers last fall by armed guards at Honea Path, during the textile strike.

The usual excuse given for lynching is that it is necessary to prevent the crime of rape. That is utterly, grotesquely false. Of the 3226 persons lynched in thirteen Southern states since 1889, only 522 were even charged with rape—16 per cent, one out of six. Of the other victims, 1253 were charged with murder, 810 with felonies, while 641—119 more than were charged with rape—were lynched for petty offenses, including "jumping a labor contract" and "disputing a white man's word."

Nor is lynching entirely a race matter, though in the South negroes suffer most. But in the period covered, 372 white persons, twelve of them women, were lynched. Florida lynched 242 persons in the period named, nineteen of them white; Arkansas had the same number of lynchings, but thirty-four of the Arkansas victims were white; while of the 205 Tennessee victims, forty-one were white.

No complete list can be made of the number of innocent persons who have been lynched, but it must be large. In several cases men who were released by a court or whom the grand jury refused to indict were murdered by a mob.

Lynching is a reversion to savagery, and a pretty low order of savagery. It is a menace that cannot be kept within bounds. Negroes are the commonest sufferers, but white workers who are not submissive to the boss probably come next. The Costigan-Wagner bill is a measure of common safety which should be passed.

The charge of spokesmen of big business that the Recovery Act, and especially Section 7-a of that act, promotes strikes is flatly disputed by the report just issued by the Twentieth Century Fund. The Fund experts find that there were almost four times as many persons out on strike in 1919 as in 1934. The figures are 4,160,000 for persons involved in strikes in 1919, as compared to 1,354,000 taking part in strikes last year. It was also found that strikes have been of shorter duration since the government began its labor activities. But the report says that if Section 7-a is repealed, and indeed if it is not strengthened, strikers are not so likely to comply with a governmental request to go back to work. Government boards mediated 1496 strikes last year, involving 1,070,000 workers. Of the 4227 cases laid before the boards the primary cause of complaint in 2741 cases was that employers had violated Section 7-a.

Arthur J. Brown, editor of the San Bernardino "Evening Telegram," has been named for the ten-year term as member of the State Personnel Board, for which position ex-Mayor John C. Porter of Los Angeles failed of confirmation by the Senate. The "Telegram" is part of the San Bernardino "Sun" group of publications, of which Webster, a notorious anti-unionist, is the head. These publications are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor.

All printing used by Father Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, will now bear the allied union label, according to a recent announcement. The printing plant where much of his printing is manufactured was recently unionized.



## "For Two Cents I'd..."!

—BY CHARLES F. GERUGHTY—

Chairman Laguna Honda Fathers' Council

For two cents you can do a special favor to twenty thousand youngsters—the pupils of the elementary schools of San Francisco. Without doubt you can recall some kind act by a "grown-up" in the distant past that meant a lot in your young life—that even now the memory of which is cherished.

You are now the "grownup." The twenty thousand little tads of the elementary schools of today are the "you of yesterday." They are in vital need of your assistance.

The two cents is to be expended in the purchase of a postage stamp. Affix that stamp to an envelope addressed to the chairman of the Laguna Honda Fathers' Council, 1287 Second avenue. Inclose in that envelope the following resolution, signed with your name and address, and thus partly repay the indebtedness to your "grownup" of long ago.

### Public Schools Athletic League

Whereas, It is accepted by the parents, educators, juvenile authorities and citizens generally that idleness and lack of athletic and recreational opportunity for the proper use of after-school time tends to subject our youth to demoralizing and delinquent influences and effects; and

Whereas, For many years past there has been in existence as a proper adjunct of our elementary schools the Public Schools Athletic League, the purpose of which was to put to proper use much of the after-school time of elementary school students by stimulating interest in and offering opportunity for indulging in good, clean, wholesome competitive games and sports as an aid to physical development as well as character building; and

Whereas, It is believed that such athletic opportunity as was then offered such students is still most desirable as having many social, moral and physical benefits for the youth of our schools, as evidenced by the thousands of splendid citizens who enjoyed this right during their elementary school days; and

Whereas, The cost and expense of re-establishing such a system is a sound investment because of its undoubted benefits and are insignificant when contrasted with the money expended by government for other functions, particularly by the authorities for taking care of juvenile delinquents, many of whom become such by reason of being deprived of proper athletic and recreational activities, succumbing to the evils of idleness, improper use of time and undesirable associations; and

Whereas, The total cost of this elementary school physical education never exceeded \$10,000 per year, a total cost of less than 50 cents per student, during the twenty-four years it was a part of the San Francisco elementary school program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Francisco, sincerely and strongly urge, request and demand that the City Board of Education immediately re-establish the Public Schools Athletic League to serve completely and efficiently the physical and recreational needs of the pupils of the San Francisco elementary schools, feeling that such a move will redound to the good of all San Francisco, the youth, the parents and the citizens generally.

Name .....  
Address .....

The Johnson, Long and Coughlin outbreaks at least have improved our censor-proof cussing vocabulary.—Greenville "Piedmont."

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Carl A. Wisshaar, member of Sausage Makers' Union No. 203; Olaf Anderson, Local 38-79, International Longshoremen's Association; Joseph Conniff, Retail Clerks' Association; Frederick W. Duncing, Millmen's Union No. 42; John L. MacDonald, Local 22, International Brotherhood of Carpenters.

## Union Filling Stations

The following filling stations are 100 per cent union, and are recommended to the patronage of union people and their friends by Filling Station Employees' Union No. 19570:

Associated—Army and Bryant, Ocean and Mission, Franklin and Grove, Twelfth and Folsom, Twenty-fifth and Valencia, Market and Sanchez.

Seaside—Army and Valencia, Ocean and Onondaga, Eighth and Mission, Thirteenth and Mission.

Claremor—Twelfth and Howard, Haight and Sanyan.

General—498 Bayshore boulevard.

Gilmore—Tenth and Harrison, Post and Webster.

Richfield—Mission and Murray, 280 Bayshore boulevard, 2095 Nineteenth avenue.

Shell—3494 Mission, 3865 Twenty-fourth street, Third and South Park, 4249 Mission.

Signal—Polk and Eddy, Herman and Steiner, Twenty-sixth and South Van Ness, Army and South Van Ness, 1501 Pacific avenue, Nineteenth and Valencia, Mission and Florentine, Tenth and Harrison, Hayes and Polk, 5200 Mission, Fell and Franklin.

Texaco—Pacific and Drumm, Steuart and Mission, Fourteenth and Mission, Market and Mission (Colma), Twenty-second and Potrero, Fourteenth and South Van Ness, Third and South Park.

Union Oil—Sacramento and Drumm, Third and Evans, Seventeenth and Market, Fifteenth and Market, Nineteenth and Valencia.

Independent—2501 Bayshore boulevard, Mission and Randall, Eighth and Harrison, Mission and Sicles, 6199 Third, 5897 Mission, 6252 Mission, 1001 Folsom, Fourth and Bryant, 550 Russia, 200 South Van Ness, Golden Gate and Van Ness, C. W. Renshaw, Tenth and Market; Franklin and Oak, Twenty-seventh and Church, 4334 Mission, 3700 Mission, Ninth and Stevenson, War Memorial Garage, Fulton and Gough; Nineteenth and Folsom, R. C. Kormel, near Tanforan.

## Tribute to W. F. Axton

The funeral services of Wood F. Axton, friend of labor and president of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, held at Louisville, Ky., brought forth many tributes to the sterling characteristics of the deceased both in regard to his citizenship and his long-standing approval of the aims and objects of organized labor.

Citizens from all walks of life gathered at Crescent Hill Methodist Church to pay their last respects and hear eulogies that came from many sources.

Dr. Hodge, the pastor, read a telegram from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which said:

"Mr. Axton exerted great influence for the promotion of industrial peace in co-operation and understanding between the employer and the employee. The industry which he builded and the harmonious relations which he established stand as a monument to his noble character and his intellectual ability."

The most efficient way to sabotage trade unionism is to buy non-union goods and services.

## Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Nero wasn't the only fiddler. Many have followed him, fiddling as foolishly. Today Congress fiddles—and fiddles—and fiddles.

And the national situation is so serious that relief officials know—they don't just think it—that to stop relief would mean rebellion. Relief is assured, but that is just part of what is needed.

Congress fiddles, without going the rest of the way. Congress, before it quits, will enact some of the bills now before it, but by no means all that it should adopt. It will take longer than it ought to take in adopting the few measures that will get through. Already it has taken far too long.

\* \* \*

What is back of this terrible delay and this endless wrangling? Some part of the cause is less trust in the President than there was a year and a half ago. Some is partisan hostility, braver now than then. Some is Democratic stupidity, more rampant now than then. Some is plain, open, downright log-rolling, more arrogant now than then. All of it is inexcusable!

\* \* \*

In Detroit Father Coughlin stages a meeting which is a third party threat. Huey Long openly builds to that end. Neither could get to first base if Congress moved ahead on a basis of patriotic common sense and devotion to the common weal.

Americans may have to pay a stiff price for congressional monkey business.

\* \* \*

Great parts of crop-growing states blow away in the big winds. Easterners don't anywhere near realize the national damage that has been done. Congressional big winds have blown away a lot of hope and faith and they have done their damage, too.

The Wagner bill is schemed out of the picture, for the time being. Only national resentment against this "gypping" can bring that bill back into the picture. You can be sure of that.

Those who want to know just how the Wagner bill was put out of the picture can be told that it was by a secret understanding, never printed in the newspapers.

N.R.A. is to come first—after which the cry will be, "There is no need for the Wagner bill."

\* \* \*

Politics doesn't change very much. It doesn't get a bit cleaner. And it is the guiding star of just about as many members of Congress as it ever was, excepting always certain grand figures who stand up and fight for what they believe right in spite of all the forces of darkness. But you can count those on your fingers—a little group out of 500—the dilatory 500.

Well, what do people do at such times? They rise up and speak their mind. They make their demands known. So if they don't, then they finally are responsible.

No Congress will yammer very long if the people speak clearly enough. But the people must make themselves heard above the din of politics.

### "CURLY" GROW VISITS DENVER

C. F. Grow of San Francisco, veteran general vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, stopped off for twenty-four hours in Denver, returning from a business visit to Washington. Grow is no stranger to the labor leaders of this city.—"Colorado Labor Advocate."

### SENTIMENT IS UNANIMOUS

Governor Merriam could not do better than follow the course recommended by an Assembly resolution, passed yesterday, to commute the sentences of Mooney and Billings to the time they have now served.—San Francisco "Chronicle."



## Discontent Breeding Auto Industry Strike

Francis J. Dillon, organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the auto industry, arrived in Washington last week for a conference with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. As a result of this conference Thomas J. Williams, Labor Department conciliator, went to Toledo to work for settlement of the Chevrolet workers' strike.

"We will have nothing more to do with the Wolman Auto Labor Board," Dillon told Secretary Perkins. This feeling seems universal among the auto workers. After the conference Dillon left for Toledo to attend a mass meeting of the strikers.

"The auto industry is sitting on dynamite," he said to newspaper men in Washington. "We are trying to avoid a strike. But the workers have been so driven and balked and misused that they are likely to explode at any time."

Dillon referred to the report of the research and planning division of the N.R.A., which declared that what the auto workers want more than anything else except an end to the speed-up is genuine, bona fide collective bargaining. "They (the auto workers) feel," says this report "that the biggest obligation the government owes them is the enforcement of the collective bargaining features of the Recovery Act."

Besides this conference with the Secretary of Labor, Dillon brought to Washington 123 cases of discrimination against union men in the auto industry. Of these cases, 37 are from Janesville, Wis.; 28 new cases are from St. Louis, and 48 other cases, which have been dragging out so long they are ready to drop; seven are from Atlanta and five from Norwood, Ohio.

As a sample of this discrimination, five men were discharged from the Chevrolet plant at St. Louis for wearing union buttons to their work. Four of the men fired at Janesville accompanied Dillon to Washington.

### ILLINOIS JOBLESS DRIVEN TO WORK

Replying to complaints of farmers that workers preferred work relief labor to farm labor, the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission has ordered its county administrators to drop from work relief projects "all who would normally work on farms at this time of year." The dropped workers,

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it was said, will be put on direct relief and instructed "to seek farm employment." The commissioner added that the direct relief budgets of the relief workers would be "brought into line with the prevailing rate paid for full-time farm labor," provided that rate is adequate according to state and federal relief standards.

### Wholesale Discharge of Employees Of San Francisco Harbor Board

Elimination of approximately 100 jobholders from the payroll of the San Francisco Harbor Board will result from an order of Governor Merriam that \$500,000 be lopped off the expenditures of the harbor during the next two years.

In submitting his instructions to P. W. Meherin, president of the Harbor Board, the governor asked for a reorganization of the personnel of the board and of its administration of the harbor.

Merriam declares the move was made to keep the harbor expenditures within the income without the necessity of increasing dockage rates, tolls, rentals and harbor charges.

### California's Senators Are Split On Appointment of Federal Judge

A local newspaper reports that Senators Johnson and McAdoo have deadlocked over a successor to the late Federal Judge Kerrigan. A compromise has been proposed that Senator Johnson is to recommend Judge Kerrigan's successor and Senator McAdoo is to have the naming of the two new judges Los Angeles hopes to get.

Washington reports are that Senator Johnson is insisting that the judgeship go to his protege, Judge Griffin of San Francisco, while Senator McAdoo is holding out for Superior Judge Maurice Dooling of Hollister.

## Social Security Bill

The social security bill, designed eventually to levy upward of \$2,783,200,000 in new taxes and in return give financial aid to the aged, jobless, children and mothers, was passed by the House recently by an overwhelming majority.

The final roll call—372 for and only 33 against—ended two days less than three months of dispute. Indications were more word battering was in store for the measure in the Senate.

As approved by the House, the bill embodied everything outlined in the President's message January 17. He suggested "establishment of a sound means toward a greater future economic security of the American people."

Many Republicans who had sought to strip the bill of its new taxes were forced—to prevent "political suicide," they said privately—to vote for the whole measure.

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## To Protect Workers On Government Jobs

Organized labor's reply to bills which would practically have the effect of closing all government manufacturing plants was given in the introduction by Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, of a bill, H. R. 7369, which would require fair conditions of labor on all government contracts. The bill was announced by the American Federation of Government Employees, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The opposition to governmental entry into business manifested by the Shannon bill, H. R. 200, and its counterpart, S. 1, introduced by Senator Clark, aims, according to the provisions of those bills, to end government manufacturing of all kinds, including navy yards, arsenals and military clothing depots, unless extremely onerous provisions are complied with; and these conditions are made so difficult and so burdensome that the evident purpose of the measure is to make government manufacturing impossible.

### "Open Shoppers" Back Bills

President E. Claude Babcock, of the American Federation of Government Employees, some weeks ago presented a series of amendments to the Shannon and Clark bills which would place private manufacturers under the same burdens as they sought to impose upon the government; but in the opinion of Babcock and other leaders of organized labor, the interests sponsoring those bills are largely open-shop, low-pay plants.

As a result of that feeling, a bill was drafted to compel all manufacturing plants engaged on work for the government to "pay all persons employed on such manufacture, construction or service not less than the prevailing rates of wages prescribed by the various trade unions in the various industries in the various localities involved." This bill, introduced by Chairman Connery, has been referred to his own committee, the House Committee on Labor.

### Blow at Unfair Competition

The bill also provides that such rates of wages shall not be less than prevailing rates prescribed for payment of government personnel engaged on similar work; that contractors must report the wages they pay employees on government work, and that submissions of wage scales shall be required when bids are made for government work.

"The Connery bill will not prevent any manufacturer from competing for government business on a legitimate business basis," Mr. Babcock said, "but it will not permit competition against plants on the basis of sub-standard wages and working conditions."

The scientific name for "miner's asthma" is pneumonoultraîniscrescopisilicovolcanok oniosia. If you can say it, you haven't got it.—Arkansas "Gazette."

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## Unions in Fight for Ten-Cent Cigarette

The Allied Tobacco Trades Council is sending to members of Congress a cartoon by John Baer and a letter by O. R. Strackbein, executive secretary of the Council, setting forth the case for saving the 10-cent cigarette from being taxed to death, a danger which is hanging over it now.

The present tax on cigarettes is \$3 per 1000. Of course this flat rate bears most heavily on the cheap cigarette. It comes to 40 per cent of the retail price of the cigarette that sells for 15 cents per package, or 46 per cent of that price for cigarettes selling at 13 cents.

But this same tax is 60 per cent of the retail cost of the 10-cent cigarette.

Cigars are taxed in proportion to value, from \$2 to \$13.50 per 1000, according to the retail price.

### Death Threatens Dime Smoke

The prices of leaf tobacco have gone up 250 per cent. At these prices the 10-cent cigarette will be driven out of business if it is compelled to pay such proportionately heavy taxes. Tobacco workers are asking for a reduction of the tax on 10-cent cigarettes to \$2.70 a thousand, which will let the cheap smoke continue in business. The United States Treasury has testified that federal revenues will be increased, rather than decreased, by this change.

The bill providing for this closer approach to fair taxation is now before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, with no definite information as to when it will be taken up by that committee.

### Ten-Cent Cigarette Union-Made

Local labor unions in all industries are being urged to write their congressmen urging fair play for the cheap smoke. Central labor bodies are asked to do the same.

The cheap cigarettes are not only made by independent companies but are made by union labor, while the "big four" companies (which make most other cigarettes) are strongly anti-union.

## Oregon Lumber Plant Workers

### Choose A. F. of L. Organization

The employees of the Westport Lumber Company at Westport, Ore., in an election to determine what agency should represent them for collective bargaining, cast 94 votes for the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and 55 votes for the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, a company union sponsored by the employers.

The election, which was held under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board, was demanded by the union many months ago, but was postponed because of objections on the part of the company union and company officials.

## National Mail Order Concern

### Is Under Ban at Phoenix, Ariz.

The Phoenix, Ariz., Central Labor Council, upon the request of union carpenters of that city, has placed Sears, Roebuck & Co., national mail order chain store organization, upon the "we don't patronize" list.

The action was predicated upon the fact that the Sears corporation is having \$30,000,000 worth of printing executed by the non-union R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company of Chicago; upon the further fact that Sears, Roebuck & Co. money helped to finance the Landis Award Committee, which endeavored unsuccessfully to wreck Chicago build-

ing trades unions, and because maintenance work at the Sears, Roebuck & Co. branch store in Phoenix "does not meet with the approval of the Phoenix Carpenters' Union."

### THE NEWSPAPER GUILD

At a breakfast meeting to be held by the San Francisco Newspaper Guild on May 5 at the Press Club, "the most burning question" to be discussed will be that of affiliation or non-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Committees have been appointed to draw up arguments on each side of the question.

## Union Head Predicts Labor Fight On Congressional Foes of N.R.A.

Organized labor will elect congressmen who will favor a new N.R.A. more satisfactory to labor, United Textile Workers' president Thomas F. McMahon told the Georgia Federation of Labor convention at Atlanta.

"Under the influence of an employers' lobby there is dilly-dallying at Washington, and proper revision of the N.R.A. may not be accomplished at this session of Congress," McMahon said. "But those responsible for this delay will not be in the next Congress, for labor will see they are left at home."

He charged that the outcry of mill owners against the cotton precessing tax and for a tariff to offset the difference in cost of production of foreign textiles was a "red herring dragged across the trail to divert attention from injustices to labor."

## Buses Under I. C. C.

The United States Senate has passed a bill giving federal control over bus and truck transportation to the Interstate Commerce Commission and transferred it to the House of Representatives, where it is expected to receive favorable consideration. This question has been discussed in Congress for more than nine years. Once a bill passed the House, but the question never was acted upon by both branches in the same Congress.

The measure gives the I. C. C. power to fix rates for interstate bus and truck lines and authority to regulate maximum hours of service of employees and conditions relating to the safety of operation. It also provides for surety bonds for liability insurance to protect the public against injury or property damage.

Before new bus and truck lines can be established, evidence must be submitted to the I. C. C. that the public convenience and necessity would be served.

## More Than a Billion For National Defense

Passing the 1936 naval appropriations bill, calling for an expenditure of \$460,000,000, the House of Representatives gave another large boost to the already swollen budget for national defense, says the National Council for Prevention of War. The new naval budget, the greatest since the war era, provides for the beginning of construction of twenty-four new vessels. The total cost of this building program for the fiscal year 1936 is more than \$120,000,000, and carries heavy increases in navy personnel.

The appropriations sub-committee was severely criticized for reporting the bill to the House with allowance of only twenty-four hours for its examination before debate started.

Advocates of a large navy, crushing previous committee proposals to cut the building figures 50 per cent, said that the huge expenditures are necessary to build our navy up to treaty strength. They maintained that there is little cause for concern about the program since it is vital that we have "a navy that will be mistress of the seven seas."

Opponents of the measure, led by Representative Biermann of Iowa, seriously challenged the necessity of this \$172,000,000 increase over last year's budget figures. They questioned the wisdom of this enormous cost of preparedness, and pointed out that these proposed increases would place another obstacle in the path of the coming naval conference.

Although a motion to recommit the bill for a 20 per cent cut in appropriations was defeated on a roll call vote of 289 to 56, the bill itself was passed without a record vote.

With this appropriation the budget for national defense now amounts to more than a billion dollars.

### MILLINERY WORKERS' DANCE

Maple Hall, 1514 Polk street, has been engaged for the Millinery Workers' annual benefit dance, to be held tonight, Friday, May 3. The dance is given by the Millinery Workers' Union, Local 40, of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, A. F. of L. Johnnie Oakley and his union music have been engaged.

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

These candidates for office in San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, to be elected Wednesday, May 22, were indorsed by the Progressive Club at a meeting in the Labor Temple last Sunday: President, George S. Hollis; first-vice-president, Earle C. Browne; second vice-president, Felix J. Weiler, Sr.; secretary-treasurer, W. N. Mappin; trustees, C. B. Monroe, R. W. Waterson; reading clerk, J. A. W. McDermott; sergeant-at-arms, E. F. Coleman; executive committee, Aubrey Bell, H. J. Benz, R. A. Harvie; delegates to Labor Council, Earle C. Browne, Charles Crawford, Robert J. Donovan, J. J. Hebler, Henry Heidelberg, George S. Hollis, F. H. Kothe, A. G. Neilson, G. A. Sheridan, R. W. Waterson; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, A. G. Neilson, Floyd C. Parks; alternate delegate to Allied Printing Trades Council, W. N. Mappin; delegates to Union Label Section of Labor Council, Aubrey Bell, W. N. Mappin; auditing committee, C. P. Farr, J. E. Mead, Dennis Stillwell, E. M. Stone.

Andrew Odegaard of the "Chronicle" chapel and George E. Mitchell, Jr., of the "Shopping News" are nursing injuries suffered while at work in their respective places of employment. "Odie" is favoring a thumb that was badly lacerated when it came in too intimate contact with a swiftly moving saw, while "Mitch" is coddling an index finger that became jammed in a mitering machine.

At a prettily conducted ceremonial San Mateo Typographical Union No. 624 installed the following officers for the ensuing year last Monday night: O. H. Eden of the Redwood City "Tribune," president; B. H. Tamplin, San Mateo "Times," vice-president; A. T. Hill, Burlingame "Advance-Star," secretary-treasurer; L. C. Gitzen-donner, San Mateo "Times," sergeant-at-arms; E. E. Snyder, E. L. March, A. G. McCue, auditing committee; E. E. Snyder, member executive committee; O. H. Eden, delegate to California Conference of Typographical Unions; O. H. Eden and E. L. Warner, delegates to Allied Printing Trades Conference; A. T. Hill and L. C. Gitzen-donner, delegates to San Mateo County Organized Labor Advisory Board. The newly elected officials were inducted into office by retiring President Warner. Before passing the gavel to his successor he reviewed the activities and achievements of the union during his tenure of office. His remarks were listened to attentively and were accorded the hearty approval they deserved. The incoming president, Mr. Eden, thanked Mr. Warner for the splendid service he had given San Mateo Union, made a stirring appeal to the membership to continue the spirit responsible for bringing the union to its present high plane of efficiency and effectiveness, then announced appointment of the following committees: Apprentice, James Wegner, Richard Harris, Grant Ernest; label, E. L. March, Earl Heinrichs, Carl Spurrier; membership, E. E. Snyder, B. H. Tamplin, C. E. Strain; scale, George Moore, E. R. Griswold, G. L. Netherton. Preceding the installation of officers, which was public, Theodore O. Stawetski was admitted to journeyman membership, the obligation being ad-

ministered by President Warner, and Alfred R. Dixon was awarded his diploma as a graduate of the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing. Presentation of the sheepskin to Mr. Dixon was made by the president of San Francisco Union, who, with F. H. Kothe and R. A. Harvie, second vice-president and executive committeeman, respectively, of No. 21, attended the meeting. The statewide reputation of San Mateo Union and its Woman's Auxiliary as incomparable hosts and hostesses again was fully sustained. The hospitality extended by both organizations last Monday night, when the ladies saw to it that the hunger and thirst of all present were wholly satisfied, must have exceeded that reputation, if such a thing were possible. The women of the auxiliary served food for mental as well as physical assimilation. The gathering was favored with timely talks by Madeline Bailey, president of the auxiliary, and other officers of the organization. The mental and material feast over, the remainder of the evening was devoted to cards and dancing, and reminiscing by the vets who once more found themselves in reunion and less interested in tripping the light fantastic. Arthur V. Swift, Redwood City publisher, only remaining charter member of San Mateo Union who has never left its jurisdiction, was among those who participated in the pleasures of the evening.

Irving Levy of the book and job branch is en route to Rochester, N. Y., where he will visit relatives and friends for two or three months. Mr. Levy was accompanied by his mother and a cousin from Rochester who is a student at the University of California. The trip is being made via automobile.

P. R. Farabee, 6439 Geary street, a member of the secretary's chapel, is reported to be slowly recovering from injuries received in an automobile accident several weeks ago, when he suffered a double fracture of the leg and a wrenched knee.

Mrs. Mary I. Bowman, widow of the late J. W. ("Will") Bowman, former foreman of the composing room of the Abbott-Brady Corporation, died suddenly at her home in Oakland last Sunday. Mrs. Bowman was preceded to the great beyond by her husband only a month ago. Her funeral was held last Tuesday from a Fruitvale mortuary chapel.

E. H. Nesbit, among the oldest of the members of the "Chronicle" chapel, died last Tuesday at the Union Printers' Home, where he had been residing for several months. He was the father of Lloyd Nesbit, also a member of the Typographical Union, who is now living in Los Angeles, being employed on the "Examiner" of that city. Announcement of Mr. Nesbit's death was received by telegram last Wednesday, at which time arrangements for his funeral had not been completed. When Mr. Nesbit was employed on the "Chronicle" he made his home in Palo Alto.

### "Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

Frank Meyers, one of the veteran printers of the city and a member of the chapel, is in a hospital in a serious condition.

C. W. Tage, machinist, will leave for the Printers' Home soon. An infection of the lungs caused his physician to order him to the Home, whose fame is known to the medical fraternity all over the States.

The love bug seems to have gotten in its deadly work once more. W. ("Barnacle Bill") McKenna, one of our youngest members, is reported engaged.

## Strike on Ginn & Co.

Two hundred and sixty union employees in the pressroom and bindery of Ginn & Co., manufacturers of school text books sold throughout the United States and Canada, struck for better wages and working conditions and recognition of the right to collective bargaining guaranteed by Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act.

"When the National Recovery Act became effective Ginn & Co. were working their employees forty-eight hours per week and were the only schoolbook manufacturers in the United States whose employees worked over forty-four hours," declared the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council in a statement regarding the strike. "The concern automatically reduced hours to forty and reduced wages likewise, until the slash reached 28 per cent."

The officials of the company not only refused to bargain collectively; in addition they declined to accept the proposal of their employees to arbitrate wages and work conditions.

In a letter to labor organizations the Allied Printing Trades Council requested that union committees ask school boards to refrain from buying books from Ginn & Co. until the present labor dispute is settled.

The prospective bride's name is Miss Ann Riley. The event will happen soon. Best wishes.

A new department is being added to the composing room—the proof press department, a fine piece of machinery being added to the one which has done service for lo, these many years. Rumor has it that Ernie Darr is to have charge.

From present indications, it seems as if the "Call" Chapel will again have the honor of providing the president for No. 21.

### "Chronicle" Chapel—By C. C.

H. Gassaway of the proofroom, who has been on the sick list, is around and rapidly on the road to recovery. . . . L. L. Green had to seek hospital aid to relieve an infected foot; all O. K. now. . . . Proofreader Porter brought an electric fan to the shop on one of those warm days last week but had to suffer the heat for he found that an A. C. fan would not work on a D. C. electric line. . . . Wedding bells rang for Dominic Demartini last Sunday when he embarked on the sea of matrimony with Catherine Dolores Tassara; all the gang offer congratulations to the newlyweds. . . . which reminds us that Dominic placed his own name on the list of subscribers to purchase a suitable wedding gift from Chapel members to above bride and groom. . . . Glad to hear that No. 21 is to be represented in the columns of the I. T. U. "Journal". . . . Tom Hearn returned from an Easter visit to San Diego. Buddy Campbell, we understand, traveled down the San Joaquin valley last week-end. . . . "Dinty" Gallagher, on the sick list, visited the chapel recently; says he is improving gradually. . . . Mr. Beedle of the headletter machines was a visitor in Tacoma and vicinity; states printing business there not encouraging.

### PASSING OF LEO MICHELSON

Denver Typographical Union shares the sorrow of San Francisco Typographical Union in the passing of Leo Michelson, 66, and for twenty-seven years secretary-treasurer of that organization. The Labor Council of that city adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Michelson, and numerous letters and telegrams from friends and employers in printing crafts circles were received at the headquarters of No. 21.—"Colorado Labor Advocate."

Labor Clarion ads bring results.

### OPEN MEETING

## Amalgamation Party

(Open to all members of Typographical Union No. 21)

SUNDAY, MAY 5, 2 P. M.

LABOR TEMPLE

M. S. DUNNING - Pres.

## JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141

29th and Dolores Streets

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21



## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

In his article in the April "Typographical Journal," Munro Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U., says: "If mailers ever lose the right to govern themselves they will pass out of the organized picture, just as the news writers' union passed out of the picture."

Under the laws of the I. T. U., mailer unions enjoy local autonomy on the same basis as do the printer unions. It was not for lack of local autonomy that the newswriters' unions ceased to exist. Those mailer unions which were chartered by the I. T. U.—No. 18 being one of them—before the M. T. D. U., an allegedly "governing" body in behalf of the mailer unions, was organized, as well as those mailer unions which have seceded from the M. T. D. U., show no sign of passing out of the "organized picture." In fact, those mailer unions are today in as healthy a condition as are any of the printer unions.

The attitude of the executive council of the I. T. U., as well as legislation relating to mailer unions enacted at conventions of the I. T. U., has been in the interest of mailer unions to govern themselves under laws of the I. T. U. For it long ago became apparent to the farsseeing members of the I. T. U., and also a number of mailers, that a governing body, so-called, like the M. T. D. U., was of no benefit to mailers, and should be dissolved. All indications point, however, to one organization—an M. T. D. U.—having been weighed in the balance and found wanting in the interests of working mailers, as well on its way toward passing out of the "organized picture," thanks to the alleged foresight of its officers. The "die-hards" of the M. T. D. U. absurdly contend that under Article XIII of the I. T. U. constitution they should have complete jurisdiction over mailers and the mailing trade, otherwise mailer unions would become extinct. Their contentions are not supported by facts and figures. But in glancing over the history of the M. T. D. U., woe betide mailer unions were they under the complete domination of an M. T. D. U.

Robert M. Hudson, secretary-treasurer of Los Angeles Mailers' Union No. 9, well known to many members of No. 18, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is reported to be well on the road to recovery.

Advices at hand are to the effect that several non-union mailers employed on the Denver "Post" voluntarily requested the officers of Denver Mailers' Union to act as their collective bargaining representative. The company ignored the Denver Mailers' Union's request for a conference. The officers of the union appealed to the Colorado Industrial Commission, which handed down a decision favorable to the officers of Mailers' Union No. 8. Those non-union members who appealed to Mailers' Union No. 8 were locked out or had their hours reduced. Tracey Menard of Mailers' Union No. 8 was at the Union Printers' Home recently to interview Secretary-Treasurer Randolph relative to the matter while Randolph was there at a meeting of the Home Board.

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## MAXWELL APPRECIATED

May we extend our heartiest congratulations to our West Coast brothers for their prudent selection of International Vice-President Maxwell and also in selection of his fellow associates who were elected as vice-presidents (of the Western Federation of Butchers). Brother Maxwell stands out today as one of the most aggressive fighters in the ranks of the American trade union movement and his many deeds of good will mark the sands of time as we hopefully journey onward—"Butcher Workman" (Chicago).

## HIGHER WAGES FOR ELECTRICIANS

After negotiations extending over three months, Local 494 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Milwaukee, Wis., announced the Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company had signed an agreement with the union calling for wage increases of 5½, 7½ and 10½ per cent, according to classification. New employees will be hired from union membership.

## MEXICAN LABOR LAWS PRAISED

Mexico, with practically no unemployment, has better banking, labor and utility laws than Louisiana, Carlton Beals, lecturer and author, told a meeting in New Orleans.

## California Assembly Recommends

### Freedom for Mooney and Billings

Commutation of the terms of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings "to time served," without expression on their guilt or innocence, was recommended to Governor Merriam by the Assembly last week.

By a vote of 51 to 28 the Assembly approved a resolution by Assemblyman James F. Brennan, San Francisco, which declared as follows:

"We, the Assembly, without in any way expressing our opinion or conviction as to guilt or innocence of the said Mooney and Billings, but having in mind the fact they have already been incarcerated for a period of approximately nineteen years in state prisons, and with the view of in some measure terminating a fixed and contentious problem, hereby recommend to Governor Merriam the terms of Warren K. Billings and Thomas J. Mooney be commuted to time served and that they be relieved of further incarceration."

Assemblyman Claude Minard, Fresno, gave notice he would ask for a reconsideration of the vote.

Another move in Tom Mooney's nineteen-year legal battle for freedom was made Monday when his attorney, George T. Davis, filed application for a writ of habeas corpus in the District Court of Appeals.

On Tuesday of this week the motion to reconsider the vote by which the recommendation was passed came up in the Assembly. After a spirited debate, in which a dramatic recital of the horror of the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing was given by Assemblyman Charles W. Fisher of Oakland, who was one of those permanently injured in the explosion, reconsideration was defeated by a vote of 33 for and 44 against.

Indicating a possibility of rejecting the recommendation of the Assembly for the release of the famous prisoners, Governor Merriam is quoted in the newspapers as saying:

"Until I have had opportunity to consider the resolution and make further study as I may deem desirable, I cannot say what my action will be.

"I regret the resolution was not made concurrent, so that the Senate might also express its views. An expression of the entire Legislature would be of much more importance.

"It is my understanding, however, that Mooney takes the position he does not wish to be released from prison on any other basis than an outright pardon."

## Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The boss of the Versailles, at 810 Larkin street, is one of those folks who think they can defy organized labor and get away with it indefinitely, but who change their tone as soon as the unions move into action against them. This fellow is squawking that we only pick on the little ones, because he has a news venter outside his place of business. He has been given plenty of time to line up, and our patience is exhausted.

Miscellaneous Union, Local 110, at its business meeting on Wednesday, April 24, heard the report of Business Agent H. Selditch on the visit of the culinary unions' delegation to the striking miners at Jackson, and voted to send up another delegation in the near future. They also appropriated an extra \$25 from their treasury for the purchase of supplies; also some of the boys got busy and started a subscription list around the hall, and so far \$43 has been collected. They are also trying to gather up any useful garments that may be lying unused, and are seeking to borrow a truck to take the stuff up to Jackson. So if any of you who read this have a truck that you can loan for that purpose, just call Secretary Walter Cowan, Sutter 4199, or drop around to the headquarters of Miscellaneous Union, Local 110, corner of Jessie and Sixth streets, upstairs. (Now, you auto mechanics, what can you do in this matter?)

There is a rumor out that the manager of the Danube, on Ellis street, has left town. If he has, we have no kick coming. He tried for several months to run a non-union restaurant. However, the Danube is still open, so eat somewhere else.

Remind your friends not to spend any money at the Kress or the Woolworth stores. They are on the unfair list of the Labor Council.

Also, don't buy Marin Dell milk, and tell your grocer to stock some other brand. If you are a cook, let your boss know that union milk will make better cream sauce than milk that is non-union.

Stay away from all Clinton, Foster, Pig 'n' Whistles, White Log Taverns and the Roosevelt, on Fifth and Mission.

Look for our house card in the window of the restaurant and don't eat where the card is not in sight. If a boss is ashamed of our house card he can send it back to us. We don't want anybody to display our card who doesn't like its looks.

## A NEW DAILY PAPER?

Oakland is to have a new daily paper. The "Pacific Reporter" learns from authentic sources that a committee of liberal leaders in the East Bay, aroused by the continued Knowland type of journalism, has laid definite plans for the financing of a new and liberal daily in the near future—a morning paper that will "tell the truth." Such a program promises more jobs for bay region newsmen.—"Pacific Reporter."

Edna Ferber's new book is entitled "Come and Get It." Suggested, perhaps, by the slogan of those at the United States Treasury.—Lynchburg "News."

## WITH THE NEW DEAL WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS



Printing . . . Book-binding . . . Photo-Engraving . . . Cuts Stereotyping . . . Electrotyping . . . Mailing . . . . .

Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the

**Allied Printing Trades Council**

A Symbol of Fair Conditions for the Worker



## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple, Friday Evening, April 26, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Bartenders No. 41, Tom Nickola and Van Parker, vice William Foley and Al Boatwright; Patternmakers, E. J. Mullan, vice Thomas Stoffer. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Mother Lode Miners' Union, Local No. 48, thanking the San Francisco unions for donations, and citing reasons for hoping success in the outcome of the strike. American Federation of Labor, inviting all representative labor bodies to attend conference to be held at Washington Monday, April 29, to deal with pending labor legislation in Congress, to wit: The Wagner-Connelly labor disputes bill and the Black-Connelly thirty-hour week bill. Junior Union of San Francisco, thanking Ladies' Auxiliary of Label Section for donation toward expense of uniforms, and reciting plans for organization in time for next Labor Day celebration. Street Car Men, Division 1004, inviting delegates to attend their ball next Saturday, April 27, at California Hall. Millinery Workers, inviting delegates to attend their dance, May 3, in Maple Hall, 1514 Polk street. Journeymen Plumbers No. 442, protesting jurisdictional claims of bartenders over coil cleaners. Glen Park Improvement Club, protesting against discrimination against San Francisco contractors in the award of bids; (this matter will be remedied if Charter Amendment No. 6 be adopted at Thursday's special election). Pharmacists' Union, requesting credentials to visit unions in the interest of their organization; request complied with. Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, requesting letter be addressed to Borden Milk Company, 1325 Potrero avenue, asking firm to employ union drivers at their Stockton branch; request complied with and letter transmitted to

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.  
John G. IIs Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
Marin Dairymen's Milk Company.  
Marin-Dell Milk Company.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.  
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.  
George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)  
S. H. Kress Company Stores.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Company.  
West Coast Macaroni Company.  
Woolworth's Stores.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.  
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

Joint Council of Teamsters. Building Trades Council, requesting removal of Union Furniture Company from the "We Don't Patronize List." Lithographers No. 17, requesting removal of name of Traung Lithograph Company from the same list.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Bill Posters and Billers, also wage scale of Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters. Communications from the following unions transmitting donations to Jackson miners: Laundry Workers No. 26, Mailers No. 18, Milk Wagon Drivers, Teamsters No. 85, Laundry Drivers, Waiters No. 30, Chauffeurs, Bartenders, Motion Picture Operators.

Referred to Secretary—Letter from Frank Y. McLaughlin, relative to wage rates of window cleaners on S.E.R.A. work.

Referred to Committee on Education—Letter from Superintendent of Public Instruction Vierling Kersey, relative to his visit to San Francisco and desire to meet with committee on adult education plans.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Submitted two reports of meetings held. April 15, after hearing unions interested in boycotts on the unfair list, recommended that the following names be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List": Manning's, Inc., coffee and sandwich shops; Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley, and Sutro Baths. Molders' controversy with John G. IIs Company laid over one week. Wage scale of Bartenders No. 41, indorsed subject to approval of International Union. Sign Painters' complaint against Russell-Spreckels Dairy Company, laid over. Cemetery Employees' request for advance in wages, referred to President Vandeleur. Hospital and Institutional Employees given advice. Report concurred in.

**Report of Executive Committee for meeting held Monday, April 22**—Secretary reported that the following unions contributed during the past week to the Jackson Miners, and that check for the week has been forwarded to Jackson, to wit: Chauffeurs, Moving Picture Operators, Ship Clerks, Waiters No. 30, Vallejo Labor Council, Machinists No. 68, Post Office Clerks, Laundry Drivers, Water Workers, Printing Pressmen, Cooks No. 44, Motion Picture Operators, Janitors, Teamsters No. 85. After due consideration and efforts being unsuccessful to compose the existing differences, committee recommends that the names of the Marin Dairymen's Milk Company and the Marin Dell Milk Company, the distributing agencies of the fourteen unfair milk producers of Marin County, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Committee recommended that the John G. IIs Company also be placed on the unfair list. Committee reported at length on the report of the joint committee of this Council and the Building Trades Council, advocating the location of the 1938 exposition on the shoals site north of Yerba Buena Island; that committee held two hearings on the matter, and that committee was of the unanimous opinion that it could see no reason why it should seek to secure a reversal of the Council's previous declaration in favor of locating the proposed fair on the mainland and within the area of the 5-cent street car fare. A subsequent meeting of the executive committee, held this evening, April 26, reaffirmed this opinion by another unanimous vote; wherefore the executive committee reiterated its declaration in favor of holding the fair on the mainland within the 5-cent street car fare area. A lengthy debate ensued, in which several members and officers of the Building Trades Council were given the floor to argue in favor of the shoals site. After two hours' debate the matter was put to a vote of the delegates, and the Council by overwhelming vote sustained the position and report of the executive committee. Report concurred in as a whole.

Committee further announced that at its next

## Protest Against Wood

With enthusiasm and unanimously the Chicago Federation of Labor passed twin resolutions protesting against the appointment of General Robert E. Wood, Chicago mail order and chain store mogul, to the chairmanship of the President's Advisory Council to advise on the expenditure of the \$4,880,000,000 work relief appropriation, and directing attention to the monopolistic practice of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in permitting the non-union R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company to print approximately 500 telephone directories without competitive bidding.

Officers of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 are requesting all subordinate local unions of the International Typographical Union to initiate action similar to that taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor. As a matter of fact, says Joseph A. Wise, I. L. N. S. correspondent, all labor organizations of every craft are cordially invited to wade in. This is not a private fight. All good fighting men and women are welcome to take a hand in the ruckus.

meeting it would consider the removal of the following names from the unfair list, to wit: Traung Label and Lithograph Company; "Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.; Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis street; California Building and Maintenance Company, 20 Ninth street.

**New Business**—Moved that the Union Furniture Company be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried.

**Receipts, \$536.50; expenditures, \$537.90.**

Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Members of unions and their friends are requested to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

### BUTCHERS' NEW STATE CONTRACT

At the recent convention of the Western Federation of Butchers, held in San Francisco, which President M. S. Maxwell declared was "the most constructive convention ever held by the Federation," a state contract with the following wage provisions was adopted: \$42 for market operators, nine-hour day, fifty-four-hour week; journeyman meat cutters, \$37, eight-hour day, forty-eight-hour week. This contract to be for the district under the jurisdiction of the Federation, namely, twenty-five miles south of Santa Barbara and twenty-five miles south of Bakersfield to the Oregon line.

## RELIABILITY

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## "We Don't Patronize" Marin-Dell Milk Company

Because of its failure to live up to union wages and working conditions, the Marin-Dell Milk Company has been declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Marin-Dell Milk Company and some eighteen of its affiliated producers have persistently refused to live up to the union conditions which have been established by collective bargaining between Dairy and Creamery Employees, Local Union No. 304, and the rest of the employers.

Virtually 80 per cent of the milk-producing industry lives up to the union standards, but these producers, affiliated with the Marin-Dell Milk Company and representing only 20 per cent of the industry, persistently refuse to meet these standards.

Wages paid by the producers whose milk is distributed through the Marin-Dell Milk Company are from \$10 to \$15 per month below the union scale, while the hours of work are longer and their living conditions are poorer.

An intensive campaign among the 75,000 members of San Francisco trade unions is now being waged under the guidance of the Dairy and Creamery Employees, in an effort to persuade these unfair producers to abide by union conditions.

Nearly eighteen months of futile negotiations have gone by, but the Marin-Dell Milk Company persists in its refusal to adopt union conditions.

The campaign now being carried on had its beginning at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night, when the Marin-Dell Milk Company and eighteen of the producers affiliated with their company were placed on the Council's "We Don't Patronize List."

Letters informing grocers and restaurant owners of San Francisco of the action of the Council in placing this company on the "We Don't Patronize List" have been sent out. Circulars stating the reasons for the action taken are being distributed at the meetings of various local unions. In each case the members of the unions and the grocers and restaurant owners are being asked to co-operate with the Dairy and Creamery Employees, Local Union No. 304, in withdrawing their patronage from the Marin-Dell Milk Company.

The Dairy and Creamery Employees urgently request that the friends and members of the unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council cease to purchase or to patronize in any manner the products of Marin-Dell Milk Company.

Only by a united protest against the unfair conditions which prevail among the producers serving the Marin-Dell Milk Company can this company be forced to give its employees the union wages and working conditions which prevail in the rest of the milk producing industry.

Do not patronize the Marin-Dell Milk Company!

upturn in building operations is to be expected at this season, but for the current year the rise was much more vigorous than usual, the bureau said.

### NEW CABINET POSITION PROPOSED

Congressman Compton I. White of Idaho has introduced House Bill 7544, to create a Department of Transportation as a new branch of the cabinet, and to abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Patronize the union label.

The San Francisco Labor Council has declared the Marin-Dell Milk Co. and some of its affiliated producers to be unfair to Dairy and Creamery Employees, Local Union No. 304.

## DO NOT PATRONIZE

## MARIN-DELL MILK CO.

and some of its affiliated producers as follows:

F. Faustino  
Borge & Betencourt  
Mary Brazil  
J. F. Cunha  
M. A. Nunes  
D. Leveroni  
Dr. T. P. Bodkins  
Chas. C. Barboni  
J. J. Dias

R. Ghisletti  
F. P. Grady  
M. Matos  
J. S. Mendonca  
M. B. Pinheiro  
J. C. Wilkins  
Corda Bros.  
Mr. Leal  
J. Lewis

The products of the producers named above are distributed through the MARIN-DELL MILK COMPANY

These producers refuse to live up to the Union wages, hours and working conditions which prevail in the majority of the milk-producing industry. These fair conditions have been established by collective bargaining between the Dairy and Creamery Employees, Local No. 304 and the majority of the employers in the local milk-producing industry.

Because these dairymen have failed to live up to these fair conditions and because such a failure is deemed antagonistic to the welfare of the people of the Bay Area the SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL urges its friends and members to cease to purchase or to patronize in any manner the products of MARIN-DELL MILK CO.

**Marin-Dell Products  
Are Unfair to  
Organized Labor**

**DO NOT PATRONIZE**

## Labor Disputes Bill

A unanimous demand for enactment of the Wagner labor disputes bill was voiced this week by American Federation of Labor leaders gathered in Washington from all parts of the country for a rally meeting.

Representatives of international unions, state federations and city and central bodies said they expected to call on their senators and representatives to urge speedy action on the bill—the number one item on the Federation's legislative "must" list—after their formal assemblage.

The bill would outlaw the company-dominated union, create a permanent labor relations board with power to carry its decisions to court for enforcement, and give the labor organization chosen by a majority of the employees in a plant right to speak for all the employees.

Industry generally opposes the measure, claiming it was designed to drive all workingmen into A. F. of L. unions.

### BACK PAY FROM CODE CHISELERS

The N.R.A. compliance officer for Missouri has announced that back wages amounting to \$6540 were collected from thirty companies for 226 employees during the period March 31 to April 13. The total represented the difference between wages paid by code chiselers and amounts due under the codes. The compliance officer said that operators of automobile establishments and retail food stores were the most persistent violators of code wage rates.

"In union there is strength." Under union labels there is quality.

**SIGNAL OIL AND GAS CO.**  
OF CALIFORNIA  
WE ARE  
**INDEPENDENT**

## Better Housing

The better housing program of the Federal Housing Administration continues to stimulate modernization and new building, and tremendous gains in building permits for all types of work are appearing in all parts of the country.

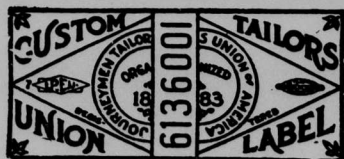
On April 26 pledges for modernization and repair obtained by the canvassers active in numerous communities had reached \$366,590,750. This is an increase of \$15,315,928 for the week. The total funds advanced under the modernization credit plan on that date amounted to \$59,319,336, an increase of \$2,811,465 for the week. Credit advances by April 26 amounted to 141,751, an increase of 6957 over the previous week's figure.

Insurance contracts issued to lending institutions totaled 13,238 on April 26. This represents an increase of thirty-seven for the week. There were 7255 community campaigns organized or being organized on that date, which is an increase of 136 over the preceding week's total.

### INCREASED BUILDING OPERATIONS

March was featured by a further increase in building construction, Commissioner Lubin of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports. Compared with February, the value of buildings for which permits were issued in the principal cities of the country shows an increase of 53.5 per cent. An

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET



## Signs Insurance Bill

Signing the Byrne-Killgrew unemployment insurance bill, Governor Lehman of New York said that in his mind the measure "stands out as the most progressive and enlightened piece of social legislation enacted in this state in many decades."

"The people of the State of New York should feel proud that it is once again leading the nation in legislation which will increase the economic and moral security of its working people," the governor added.

Lehman called upon Congress to enact a federal plan, so that New York industries would remain on the same level with those in neighboring states. In a telegram to Senator Robert F. Wagner he said:

"It is my earnest hope that the benefits of unemployment insurance will soon be made available by Congress to the people of the whole nation."

Under the bill, which labor supported, employers will contribute 1 per cent of their payrolls to a fund in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent thereafter. Employees are prohibited from paying any part of these contributions. Payment of benefits under the bill will begin in 1938.

## State Social Work Conference Will Be Addressed by Hoover

The Hon. Herbert Hoover will address the opening session of the California Conference of Social Work in the Veterans' Auditorium, Sunday evening, May 5.

Albert A. Rosenshine, president of the conference, announces the following guest speakers who will address conference meetings: Eduard C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy at the New York School of Social Work; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, who is director of industrial studies for the Russell Sage Foundation; the Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, a director of the Catholic Charities of New York, who was a member of the committee on dependent and neglected children of the White House Conference on Child Care, and who served last winter on the advisory committee on child welfare of the President's Council on Economic Security; Arthur L. Beeley, professor of sociology and social education, and mental health officer at the University of Utah.

The following section chairmen have arranged meetings of unusual interest and importance: Social Case Work, Hyman Kaplan, chairman; Social Group Work, Mrs. Alberta L. Baumberger, chairman; Community Organization, Mrs. Louise P. Grabow, chairman; Social Action, Professor Malcolm M. Davisson, chairman.

More than 3000 social workers will attend the conference, according to Ray W. Smith, chairman of the local arrangements committee, which includes the following members:

Mrs. Edwin R. Sheldon, Newton W. Stern, John C. Neubauer, John L. Clymer, Mrs. Leo J. Clayburgh, Mrs. Jesse C. Colman, Mrs. Charles H. Davis, C. A. Withington, Mrs. Alberta L. Baumberger, Lloyd Wilson.

## Employment Shows Slight Gain, President William Green Reports

Employment gains in both March and April were reported Tuesday by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, but he found them "so slight as to be of little consequence" when compared with the 11,500,000 out of work on April 1.

Preliminary trade union employment figures for

April, Green said, showed slight increases. Complete figures for all industry in March showed a gain of 123,000 over February. Both gains were less than those reported for the corresponding month last year.

## Iowa Hosiery Workers Demand Black's Support of Wagner Bill

"We will not sit idly by and see such bills as these defeated." In plain words such as these, Ralph Dawson, chairman of the legislative committee of Branch 50 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Des Moines, Iowa, writes to Senator L. J. Dickinson of that state, who has declared himself opposed to the passage of the Wagner-Connelly labor disputes bill.

Senator Dickinson, in a form letter, wrote to Dawson as follows: "It is my judgment that this proposed legislation should not pass . . . There is no reason why the government should assume the responsibility imposed upon it by this bill . . . If this measure is passed . . . it would make employment less certain and add chaos to the present conditions."

The hosiery workers have replied to Senator Dickinson, demanding that he vote for the labor disputes bill. "You were elected to the office you now hold to act for the people," Dawson writes, and points out that there are now 1500 local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Iowa, all of whose members are determined to remove from political offices those who vote against the program of organized labor.

Virtually all of the congressional delegation from Iowa have replied to the hosiery workers' legislative committee, promising to support the disputes bill.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers is carrying on an intensive campaign throughout the country for the disputes bill and for the extension of the N.R.A. in a liberalized form.

Millionaires will be rushed to the front in another war, if some congressmen have their way. What an opening for an old-line sergeant with a pair of dice!—Richmond "Times-Dispatch."

## Favors Labor Unions

The Canadian Parliamentary Committee which spent a year probing business practices and labor conditions has at last submitted its report.

Most of the recommendations which concern labor are in the nature of broad generalizations of the obvious.

The report declares that more workers should join their unions and more employers get into trade associations, as better organization on both sides would facilitate collective bargaining, and more collective bargaining would help to stabilize industry and to eliminate abuses arising from the exploitation of an advantage by unscrupulous employers.

It declares that the right to strike is important and should be sustained, as indeed the law has declared for a generation or more.

## POSTAL EMPLOYEES' HOURS

The House Postoffice Committee has approved a bill by Chairman Mead to give postal employees a forty instead of their present forty-four-hour week.

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